

Sub 5

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electrode functions as a positive electrode larger than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode.

5. The method for driving a plasma display panel according to claim 1, wherein said changing at least one condition
5 comprises the step of, in case of an interlace method, making a difference in potential between row electrodes when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode smaller than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode.

6. The method for driving a plasma display panel according
10 to claim 1, wherein said changing at least one condition comprises the step of, in case of a progressive method, making a width of said sustaining discharge pulse when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode narrower than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode.

7. The method for driving a plasma display panel according
15 to claim 1, wherein said changing at least one condition comprises the step of, in case of a progressive method, making a difference in potential between row electrodes when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode smaller than that
20 when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode.

8. A method for driving a plasma display panel in which any one of a scanning electrode and a sustaining electrode is shared by neighboring display cells interposed therebetween, the method comprising the step of:

25 assigning one or more sub-fields with an interlace method in which lines emitting light are changed in each field, and one or more sub-fields with a progressive method in which all lines emit light, in a plurality of sub-fields constituting one field.

9. The method of driving a plasma display panel according to claim 8, further comprising the steps of:

making a width of said sustaining discharge pulse when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode wider
5 than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode, in case of said interlace method; and

making a width of said sustaining discharge pulse when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode narrower than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative
10 electrode, in case of said progressive method.

10. A method for driving a plasma display panel in which any one of a scanning electrode and a sustaining electrode is shared by neighboring display cells interposed therebetween, the method comprising the step of:

15 executing sustaining discharge of said neighboring display cells at an interval of one cycle alternately.

11. The method for driving a plasma display panel according to claim 10, further comprising the step of

changing at least one condition selected from the group
20 consisting of a voltage of a sustaining pulse, a pulse width of a sustaining pulse, and a pulse applying interval of a sustaining pulse in relation to a polarity of said sustaining pulse, said sustaining pulse being applied to said scanning electrode and sustaining electrode alternately in every cycle by a
25 predetermined number with relation to an image data during a sustaining period.

12. The method for driving a plasma display panel according to claim 11, wherein said changing at least one

condition comprises the step of making a width of said sustaining discharge pulse when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode wider than that when said shared electrode functions as a negative electrode.

- 5 13. The method for driving a plasma display panel according to claim 11, wherein said changing at least one condition comprises the step of making a difference in potential between row electrodes when said shared electrode functions as a positive electrode larger than that when said shared electrode
10 functions as a negative electrode.

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